

## LOS

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own possessions. *Watson's Architecture.*

- Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*  
2. Seignior; domain.  
How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them? *Spenser on Ireland.*

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know  
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Tide of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.  
I assure your *lordship*,  
The extreme honour of it almost turn'd me  
To air, when first I heard it. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dry.*

4. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE, *n. f.* [from *lozan*, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.  
And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood  
Bids me not forgo with these armed men.  
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*  
Calm region once,  
And full of peace; now toils, and turbulent!  
For understanding rul'd not; and the will  
Heard not her *lore*! but in subjection now  
To sensual appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

The subtle fiend his *lore*  
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milt.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more  
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*. *Pope.*

LORE. [leopran, Saxon.] Loft; destroyed.  
LOREL, *n. f.* [from *leopran*, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel.  
Obsolete.

Siker thou speak't like a lewd *lorell*  
Of heaven to degen'd so:  
How be I am but rude and borrell,  
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

LOREKATE, *v. a.* To plate over.  
Nature hath *loreated*, or plaistered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. } *n. f.* [from *lozier*, French.] Bridlecutter.  
LO'RINER. } *n. f.* A kind of bird.

LO'RIOT, *n. f.* A kind of bird.  
LORN, pret. pass. of *lozan*, Saxon.] Forsaken; lost.

Who after that he had fair *Una lorn*,  
Through light middeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE, *v. a.* [leopran, Saxon.]  
To LOSE, *v. a.* [leopran, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win.  
The lightn'd couriers ran;  
They rust'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To be deprived of.  
He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof,  
ever after used a hand of iron. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife  
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To suffer deprivation of.  
The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority;  
but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclesi. x. 21.*

If salt have *lost* his favour, wherewith shall it be salted?  
*Matt. v. 13.*

4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.  
They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Gravatt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,  
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,  
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost*. *Dryden.*

We should never quite *lose* sight of the country, though  
we are sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it.  
*Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*

5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or  
had again.  
But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed  
For you my bowl shall flow, my rocks shall bleed;  
Judge and assert my rights, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all shame,  
they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be re-  
proached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.  
I will go *lose* myself,  
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and  
hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated  
and confused variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the  
ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are so many distinct  
ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap,  
wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.  
How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with  
so much passion. *Temple.*

## LOT

8. To kill; to destroy.  
9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.  
He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too  
often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match  
for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.  
These sharp encounters, where always many more men  
are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to  
Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE, *v. n.*  
1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues  
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.  
Wisdom in discourse with her  
*Losses* discount'nanc'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE, *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.  
Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an in-  
herent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loseable*  
by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SER, *n. f.* [from *lozan*, to perish.] A scoundrel; a sorry  
worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *losers* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be  
gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

A *loser* wand'ring by the way,  
One that to bounty never cast his mind,  
Ne thought of honour ever did assay  
His baster breast. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And *losers* lifted high, where I did look,  
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Be not with work of *losers* wit defamed,  
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Hubbard's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,  
Whose losses by *losers* doth show  
More here than is needful to tell. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

A grofs hag!  
And, *loser*, thou art worthy to be dam'd,  
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER, *n. f.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing;  
one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his pos-  
session or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *loser* let it sympathize,  
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shakespeare.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent  
in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be  
vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that an-  
swers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Taylor's holy Living.*

*Losers* and malcontents, whose portion and inheritance is  
a freedom to speak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been car-  
ried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by  
that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,  
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief.  
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief. *Dryden.*

Loss, *n. f.* [from *lose*.]  
1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and  
detrimment for the good of others. *Hooker, b. v.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that be-  
gat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss*. *Ecclesi.*

The statement of price of any of the landholder's com-  
modities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss*. *Locke.*

2. Miss.  
If he were dead, what would betide of me?  
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord. *Shakespeare.*

—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms,  
And makes a *loss* of life.

3. Deprivation.  
Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descry'd;  
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dryden.*

4. Destruction.  
There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with  
the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the  
*loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.  
Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but  
philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South's Sermons.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it is  
exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close  
with. *Bacon's Refl. on Learning.*

6. Useless application.  
It would be *loss* of time to explain any further our superiori-  
ty to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

LOST, *participial adj.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.  
In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coil,  
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost*. *Pope's Odyss.*

LOST, *n. f.* [blaut, Gothic; blot, Saxon; lost, Dutch.]  
1. Fortune; state assigned.  
Kala at length concluded my ling'ring lot;  
Disdain me not, although I be not fair, *Who*

## LOV

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,  
Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn,  
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney, b. i.*

Our own lot is best; and by aiming at what we have not,  
we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try  
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.  
Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one lot for the  
Lord, and the other lot for the scape-goat. *Lev. xvi. 8.*

Their tasks in equal portions the divides,  
And where unequal, there by lots decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would  
not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.

Notes on the Odyssey.  
3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.  
If you have heard your general talk of Rome,  
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks.

My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakespeare.*  
4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as,  
what lot of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay (cot and lot).  
LOTE, *tree or nattle tree*. *n. f.* [Celtic.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *lote* tree are like those of the nettle; the  
flowers consist of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose,  
containing many short flamina in the bosom: the fruit, which  
is a roundish berry, grows single in the bosom of its leaves.

The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was  
to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used  
to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for  
hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for  
its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LOTOS, *n. f.* [Latin.] See LOTE.  
The trees around them all their food produce,  
Lots, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LOTION, *n. f.* [lotion, Latin; lotion, French.]  
A lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous li-  
quids, used to wash any part with; from *lavo*, to wash.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of helle-  
bore macerated in two cytolys of water. *Arbutnot on Cases.*

LO'TTERY, *n. f.* [latterie, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance;  
a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which  
lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-lighted tyranny range on,  
Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The lottery that he hath devised in these three chests of gold,  
silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you  
shall rightly love. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and  
the best commanders to have a kind of lottery for their work.  
*South's Sermons.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy  
Does man, her slave, oppress,  
Still various and unconstant still,  
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,  
And makes a lottery of life.

LO'VE, *n. f.* [from *lovi*, Latin.]  
The loves of the *lovi* leaves are cut about their borders  
like those of parsley; the flower consists, for the most part,  
of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; each of  
these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrowed  
seeds, which on one side have a leafy border: This plant is  
often used in medicine. *Miller.*

LOUD, *adj.*  
1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.  
Contending on the Lesbian shore,  
His prowess Philomelides confest'd,  
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. *Pope.*

The numbers lost and clear,  
Gently steal upon the ear;  
Now louder, and yet louder rise,  
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.  
She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house.  
*Prev. vii. 11.*

LO'UDLY, *adv.* [from *loud*.]  
1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.  
The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,  
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously.  
I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presby-  
terian divines, loudly disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS, *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or fierceness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved  
according to prudence, and the proportions of the provoca-  
tion: it would not have fallen out into complaint or *loud-  
ness*. *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE, *v. a.* [lovan, Saxon.]  
1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to  
the other.

## LOV

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*.

—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;  
It is to be made all of faith and service;  
It is to be made all of faithfulness;  
All made of passion, and all made of wistness;  
All adoration, duty, and obedience;  
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,  
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

I could not *love* I'm sure  
One who in love were wife. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the per-  
son he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her  
thoughts. *Addison's Spectator; N. 170.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.  
None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew;  
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me;  
And much above myself I lov'd them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.  
He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will  
love him, and will manifest myself to him. *John xiv. 21.*

4. To be pleased with.  
Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that  
falcons and snells *love* to get into rivers, though against the  
stream. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 703.*

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,  
Arts which I lov'd. *Cowley.*

He lov'd my worthless rhimes. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.  
Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut. vi. 5.*

LOVE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song;  
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser's Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on;  
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakespeare.*

My tales of love were wont to weary you;  
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shakespeare.*

What! have I 'scaped *love* letters in the holiday-time of  
my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,  
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shakespeare.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that;  
*Love*-daring eyes, or tresses like the morn. *Milton.*

*Love* quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,  
Not wedlock treachery, ending ring life. *Milton's Agon.*

*Love* potion works more by the strength of charm than  
nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y'are in my pow'r by making *love*. *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine;  
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.  
Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,  
And these *love*-daring eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

Death grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st,  
And kiss me as thy wife; misery's *love*,  
O come to me! *Shakespeare's King John.*

What *love*, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?  
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;  
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakespeare.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the  
prince. *Dem. i. 9.*

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of  
*love*. *Phil. i. 17.*

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye  
have *love* one to another. *Rom. xiii. 35.*

Unwearied have we spent the nights,  
Till the Ledean stars, so fam'd for *love*,  
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.  
Demetrius  
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,  
And won her soul. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me,  
My lady is bespoken. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I to your assistance do make *love*,  
Making the business from the common eye. *Shakespeare.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing  
of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the  
belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of  
human nature. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.  
No religion that ever, was so fully represents the goodness  
of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most  
powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.  
6. Object beloved.  
Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser.*

If that the world and love were young,  
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;  
These pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Shakespeare.*

The